PERILS OF A JOCKEY'S LIFE.

FACES DEATH EVERY TIME HE CLIMBS INTO THE SADDLE.

Midgets, Ambittons to He Star Riders -Good Habits and Fearlessness Neces sary Something About the Cracks -"Pa" Daly Says Fearless Boys Succeed.

Every time a jockey rides out of the paddock gate for a race he takes his life in his hands. It was at the fag end of the Brighton meeting that a big field of horses was sent away from the post in front of the grand stand. As the thorough breds clashed around the lower turn one of them stumbled. Down under the flying hoofs fell a palefaced boy, helpless. A cry of horror went up from hundreds of spectators who were sure they had seen a tragedy. Several men rushed out on the track and tenderly picked the youngster up. Blood from a gash over his left eye covered his face. He was apparently dead. Suddenly a

My child! They have killed him!" and

The boy was Jockey Shea, who rides for R. T. Wilson, Jr. The doctors worked over him successfully and the next day he sat beside his mother in the grand stand, with a patch over his eye.

"It was a narrow escape," said the little fellow, coolly, "but those things often happen It's part of the game, you know." Last spring Jockey Booker was killed in sace. He had the mount on Red Knight, ied as the colt felt Booker was thrown directly in the path of the horses that were rushing along behind him. One of them kicked him in the temple and for ten days the boy lay unconscious in the hospital. Then be died. It was only last week at Saratega that Jockey Martin, who rides for schittann, had a narrow escape from sudden death. He was thrown in the stretch from Wax Candle's saddle, and apparently was transpled by the rushing field. But on regaining consciousness it was found his only injury was a bruised

It is possible to see almost any day at the track little boys in knee breeches, who want to be lockeys. Some of them are not 10 years old yet they are learning the ropes by exercising horses. All of then know the fame and fortune sequired by Tod Sloan, Danny Maher, Lester Reiff, Tommy Burns, Willie Shaw, Otto Wonderly, George Odom and other lockeys known wherever a racehorse puts his head through These little fellows, therefore, have fired in them from the first the ambition to ride winners, receive big wages and if possible sit in the floral horseshoe emblematic of winning a Brooklyn or a Suburban Handicap.

Some of them have influence with which to progress. They may be the sons of trainers or old-time jockeys, or they may have brothers who are deeply engaged in the turf game. Others have no influence at all, but possessing real American nerve push themselves to the front and succeed. But in climbing up the ladder of fame these youngsters find many a broken rung. Stable boys and exercise boys are always needful but there are so many good jockeys working on the big tracks that there are few openings for inexperienced novices. The boys who take the hard knocks, persevere in the face of discouraging obstacles and care nothing for rebuffs are the ones who generally make their marks, but it requires a great deal of patience sometimes to keep from throwing up the

is a boy's proudest moment when he is allowed to put on a silk jacket and cap and ride in a race. Recently the Jockey Club recommended to the various racing associations that it would be well to put on races exclusively for apprentices now and then. This action was hailed with intense satisfaction by the little fellows who had been vainly looking for a chance to show their horsemanship. As a result the apprentice races have served to stimulate the interest among the shavers and now the number of would-be lockeys is about double what it used to be.

Ent when a boy becomes a full-fledged

skey life is not so easy, after all. True is that there is a salary of from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for a real star jockey, but he has to work for it just the same. In a word, the work for it just the same. In a word, the life of a jockey is one of extreme hardship, life of a lockey is one of extreme natusing, coupled always with a chance of being killed at any moment. The average lockey is a minor. His father or his mother or some near relative controls his liabits and of age. Then if he is not inclined to be wild be is "wise," and knows that a quier, a stemious life is the best. Such a boy generally lives within hailing distance of forecally lives within haiting distance of the track. Down at Sheepshead Bay many of the best jockeys make their headquarters. They are up before sunrise, and most of them begin the day's work by exceeding horses. In the gallops before dawn they are up in the saddle, and they know just when a good thing is ready to be cut loose. Then they go to breakfast, and have royal arms for. loose. Then they go to breakfast, and have roval appelifes, too. As the sun blazes high in the sky it becomes time to look after the weight. If a boy has to reduce in order to make a certain figure he has several methods to employ. He can boil himself down in a Turkish bath or he can built on swarface. Now, Uncle Sam has tried in vain to put on sweaters and work off his flesh either by riding a bicycle or by running on the toad. If it seems to be a difficult task to keep to the necessary weight lunch-eon's passed by without so much as a look bill of fare. Then comes the bustle and hustle of the afternoon. The boys must report to the racing secretary at 1 o'clock sharp so that they may have their nances and their mounts, as well as the weights, recorded

In the paddock, when they are getting ready for a race, they are under the immediate care of Patrol Judge Hall. It is then that they are watched narrowly both by the public and by the Pinkerton de-tectives by the public, because the boys receive last instructions from trainers and may be able to impart some valuable informa-tion to friends, and by the Pinkertons, because something may occur that will lead to a way of discovering, if possible, any collusion between riders and bookmakers

It was not so very long ago that the Jockey Club issued orders that jockeys could not leave the paddock to go into the grand stand or the betting ring until they had fulfilled all of their engagements for the day. That was brought about because of the trouble a box go into what he was of the trouble a boy got into when his valet ran up to him in the paddock and made a whispered remark which was afterward

whispered remark which was afterward reported to be a tip from a bookmaker that the boy should not try to win.

And these jockeys, big and little as to ability, all have valets. Some of the valets are bigger and older than the riders and are unusually shrewd. In fact, they might be called husiness managers instead of servants. They have innumerable duties. They are compelled to look after the various servants. They have innumerable duties They are compelled to look after the various costumes to be worn by the boys, they hold valuables, carry the saddles, bridies and lead pads away from the scales and run errands. It was because they ran many errands between the paddock and the betting ring that there was talk some time ago of doing away with them altoer, and that may yet be dhine.

When a jockey's day's work is done he can enjoy a little lionizing, that is if he has ridden winners. Winnie O'Connor who rides for A. Featherstone, is always in evidence when he has laid aside the silk and whip. He always appears with neatly combed hair, carefully pressed clothes and inevitably smokes a big, black cigar. This combed hair, carefully pressed clothes and inevitably smokes a big, black cigar. This boy is as steady as a clock as regards habits, but he is boyish in many ways, even though he has attained his majority. He is a great lover of athletics, thinks he can box, is a lover of athletics, thinks he can box, is a lover of athletics, thinks he can box, is a lover of athletics, thinks he can box, is a lover of athletics.

fair bicycle rider and is devoted to his automobile. He is a fine horseman and is earning perhaps \$30,000 a year. Tommy Burns, who is the best of William

Tommy Burns, who is the best of William C. Whitney's jockeys, dresses like a nabob when off duty. His clothes are made at one of the most fashionable establishments on Fifth avenue, and he associates with rich sporting men. There was a time when Burns was something of a reveller by night, but he evidently grew tired of that sort of thing and has settled down famously. Willie Shaw, the Keenes' regular jockey, is possibly the most modest boy in the pro-fession. He seldom says a word, either in the saddle or out of it. He is a close student of horses and horsemen, however, and his habits are exemplary. When not actively engaged Shaw can be found at the side of the noted plunger, "Pittsburg Phil," who brought him out. Wonderly and Odom are both quiet, unassuming chaps, the latter's improvement in form this year being a remarkable incident in the turf Odom, by the way, had a close shave last spring when he was thrown at Sheepshead Bay and was carried off the

track unconscious Nash Turner and Henry Spencer are both too heavy to ride often nowadays. But they never miss a day at the track and are always consulted by the talent, or rather those who can get their ears. Cochran He was apparently dead. Suddenly a woman, who sat in the front row of the grand stand, turned as white as a sheet. Her lips moved and her eyes seemed glassy.

"My God!" she cried. "It is my boy!

My child! They have killed him!" and those who can get their ears. Cochran and Redfern have their parents always within reach of them. It was only last year that Redfern made his bow on the local tracks, but now he is in demand and draws a fat salary from the Pepper stable.

"Father Bill" Dally receives credit for turning out more lockeys from his Hart-

turning out more jockeys from his Hart-ford school than any other turfman. Danny Maher graduated from the Daly institution and will never forget it. Daly has several youngsters in tow now and says they are future stars. The latest graduate is Bre-man, who recently signed with Newton Bennington. "Father Bill," in discussing the development of jockeys the other day

"If a boy is fearless, that is half of it. He'll acquire the rest with experience. But he must have the heart and the nerve!" So these youngsters fight their way to the op, where there is money, fame and persuccess all of them must follow the old saw "Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man

UNCLE SAWS MANY WORRIES. Things in His Day's Work That Will Surprise Most Children.

healthy, wealthy and wise.

When folks speak of the troubles of the Government they generally mean such great problems as the Philippines, tariffs, finance and so on. But Uncle Sam has cores on scores of troubles that are smaller, but still large enough to keep him worrying all the time.

He is like a man who owns a great country place, and who has to study one moment low he can find money enough to maintain t, and in the next to find out why the specked hen suddenly has stopped laying.

For instance, Uncle Sam is busy all the lme watching his coasts to be sure that there shall be no wrecks on them. He is busy watching the volcanoes in Hawaii, because it would never do for them to break out unexpectedly and take the people there by surprise as Mont Pelée did in

Martinique. He has to think of his Indians, who are doing pretty well, but still need lots of care.

And he has to keep thinking of the fish
of the coasts and the birds and the tides
and the weather all the time. Indeed, there nothing in the sky or the air or on or under the waters and the land that does not con

cern him mightily.
One of Uncle Sam's worries just now is One of Encir Sam's worters has to be a caused by the lobster. This queer creature is a great source of income to many thousands of Uncle Sam's people, who do little else except fish for him. But for many years there has been a steady lessening of the supply and at times lobsters are so scarce that Uncle Sam sometimes fears carce that Uncle Sam sometimes fears hat they will disappear entirely. Uncle Sam has been at work for many

years trying to discover the cause and to remedy the trouble. He has hatched the eggs of lobsters to increase the supply and he has also sent ships far out to sea to fish in water a thousand feet deep, hoping that he might find the deep-sea home of the it find the deep-sea home of the But all his efforts have been only partly successful and the lobster remains

great source of worry. Uncle Sam's Indians do not worry him s they did once, but he feels keenly that Many thousands of Indian boys and girls were taken from their wild country and placed in Indian schools in the Eist where ney learned everything that is taught

And the Indians did well and were a eredit to themselves and to the Govern-ment. But now Uncle Sam has discovered that the real trouble begins for many of them after they are educated. What are they to do then? Uncle Sam is trying to

Uncle Sam has other dependent peoples Uncle Sam has other dependent peoples to worry him in the shape of the Alaskan beginnant Some of those living along the coast have the bad habit of eating too much when they happen to obtain a good supply of food.

For instance, if they kill a whale or a herd of seal all the tribes for many miles around will collect around the meat, and there men, women and children will eat

and eat from morning till night, until everything is either eaten up or they cannot eat another mouthful. These feests occur as regularly as the sea brings them a grass."

When my shotgun finally stopped chasing me through the broom grass I saw the white dog still on a point. I staggered over to him and found a terrapin in the grass." then men, women and children will eat and eat from morning till night, until everything is either eaten up or they can-not eat another mouthful. These feests

rich haui.

The consequence is that, no matter now much blubber or polar bear meat or seal meat and oil they may obtain at any time, they never have any left to fall back on when a time of scarcity in food comes.

And such times come often in the long Arctic night. Then there is nothing for the Eskimos to do except to cower in their

reform them and to teach them better ways; although his officers have often found whole villages that had been almost completely destroyed by starvation, yet the little men of the north do not seem

the Government has no other way to help them except to send ships into the polar seas again and again to feed the polar seas again and again to feed the unfortunate creatures. It was partly Uncle Sam's worry over them that led him to import reindeer into Alaska and several large herds of them are there now, while he has lent smaller herds to certain Eskimo tribes that have promised to care

Uncle Sam's troubles do not end with Uncle Sam's troubles do not end with caring for his people. A few years ago the lovers of birds found that gunners were destroying the pigeon gulls and terns by millions, in order to sell the pretty feathers from their soft breasts. Some of Uncle Sam's rocky islands in the Atlantic Ocean had been almost denuded of the poor little creasures when he awoke to the fact. Now the Government is fathering the gulls.

Every time that a great storm moves

Every time that a great storm moves along the coasts of the Pacific or the Atlantic Uncle Sam gets anxious lest some part of his vast beaches shall develop a new danger to his ships or those of other nations. He never is quite easy in his paint about such places as the sheats off nations. He never is quite easy in his mind about such places as the shoals off.

As on the salt water side with the warmed

Hatteras.

The sands there move in the beating of the waters almost as if they had life, and constantly new shoals are forming or old ones extending their arms further to seize

ones extending their arms further to seize
the keels of the ships. So there is hardly
any time in the year when some of his
men must not be out, studying and measuring his channels and bars and reefs.
His tides trouble him, too. Commerce
amounting to millions of dollars depends
to a large extent every day on the tides.
And all his people—merchants and sailors
and pilots and tugboat men and passengers
—look to Uncle Sam to watch the tides -look to Uncle Sam to watch the tides everywhere from Maine to Behring Straits, and tell them just when it will be high and

ow water each day.
Indeed, his sailors look to Uncle Sam
to tell them not only about the tides on the United States coast, but tides on every shore in all the world. Therefore, the Government makes tables that show a sailor

SHOOTING ON HORSEBACK. While It Looks Easy, Here Is the Expert

ence of a Man Who Tried It. The man in the open trolley car suddenly drew his friend's attention from an idle contemplation of the fare register to a huge lithograph that flared out in hot, palpitating colors in the peace of a surburban pasture. The lithograph represented a very animated purple cowboy mounted on a galloping chromo bronco and shooting from its back with a repeating rifle.

"Makes a nice spirited picture," said the man; "plenty of dash and action Did you ever try it?"

"Try what?" asked the friend. "Shooting from one of those yellow four-legged things.

"Never did," said the friend. "I did," the man said, and after a silence, "I did once."

"It does not look so difficult," suggested the friend. "It isn't," the man agreed. "It's as easy as pulling a trigger. The difficult part

comes afterward when you're trying to disabuse your mind of the foolish idea that you've finally landed on the place you had always cherished a sneaking hope you could dodge at the last minute. "It was forty-eight hours before the doctors could convince me that I was not there as a permanent asbestos fixture

And the unkind part of it was the fact that

I tried it from the back of a pony that had

not been under the influence of an all-wool Western environment for at least five years "He was a cast-off polo pony when I picked him up, so subdued and chastened the dealer assured me that any child could drive him or any idiot ride him. Although childless myself he seemed in other ways to answer my requirements and when I went South for the winter a few days later I took him along and named him Gibbs.

"All the planters down there hunted birds on horses, often shooting from their saddles when the quail did not lie well and that's what I made up my mind to do with Gibbs, only, I decided, I would school him first. It was barely possible, I thought, that after his long residence in the effete East he might have become a little

"One night after he had been there a couple of days he received his first lesson. fixtures out of sight, the visible fixtures to be handsome they may darky, stationed fifteen or twenty yards away, let go both barrels of a shotgun. Gibbs was startled, but not in the way I expected; it seemed more of a mental than nervous shock, as though the concussion and recalled with a crash some far-off and long-forgotten incident in his career.
"He snorted, a long sighing snort, and

simultaneously with it there came into his bland eyes a little devilish red flick r that was susceptible of only one interpretation. In a moment it was gone and the old ex-pression of peace and piety had returned,

but I could not forget it.
"I tried to abandon the idea of shooting from him and the more I tried the more overwhelming became an insane desire to try it, to know just how violent the climax to that little devilish red flicker would be. I suppose it was a species of the mania that compels people to jump from high places or babies to put beans in their noses.

"I couldn't sleep o' nights thinking about it and I lost my appetite and began to ge thin and morbid. In my innermost con-science I knew that some day I would yield, that the monster I had created would beme too big for me to withstand.
"I used to go down into Gibbs's stall and

stand and look at him in a sort of hypnostand and look at him in a sort of hypnostand and look at him in a sort of hypnostand the past.

As everybody knows, great improvement happen and where and whether it would be happen and where and wh

"It happened at dusk," he continued, on a day that the world had been fair and sque bob-tailed shotguns.
"I do not know how many coveys the dogs

found or how many single birds they stood I never shot at them, never got off Globs's back. All day I struggled, my fingers tingling with eagerness and my body damp with perspiration. trigger, but it was locked. I knew it.
Just at dusk my white pointer found a covey on the edge of some thick scrub

It was my last chance. I pulled both feet from the stirrups, opped the bridle rein and suddenly re-embered that both barrels were loaded. oulled both triggers at once.

shall never know again," the man ed, "the ecstacy of that moment—the il that went through me as I felt myself being hurled backward through space. Gibbs landed a second later somewhere on my stomach. I never knew or cared exactly where.
"When my shotgun finally stopped chas-

Temperature of the Water, With Many, of

Vital Importance. During ten months of the year it is neces-

sary artificially to warm the salt water supplied to the tanks in which the tropical fishes are kept at the Aquarium. It is not until late in the summer that the salt water hereabouts rises to a temperature that they can bear. The warmed salt water supply was this

year continued until Aug. 4, when the salt water of the bay taken in through the Aquarium pumps had risen in tempera ture to 71 degrees.

This water rises to its greatest tempera ture, commonly 75 or 76 degrees, late in August or about the 1st of September. and it continues bearable to the tropical fishes until early in October. By that time the water has gone down again to 70 and when it touches that, or 69 at the lowest the warmed salt water supply is again turned on, to be kept on until the next ummer, a temperature not exceeding hree degrees in range, between 70 and 73.

Without warmed salt water to live in through the colder, and in fact, the greater part of the year, the tropical fishes could not be kept here at all. On the other hand, over on the fresh water side of the Aquar-ium, the cold water fishes of northern climes such as trout and so'on, couldn't be kept alive through the summer except by keeping their tanks supplied with water artificially cooled down to the temperature of the waters that those fishes would seek in

water, so here with the cooled, the time of starting and of cutting off the supply depends on the season, and may vary slightly from year to year. But when the Croton, as it comes into the Aquarium's supply tanks touches 60 degrees of tem-perature, they start the refrigerating plant for the supply of cooled fresh water for the tanks of those fishes that

require it.

This occurs commonly at about the last of May or the 1st of June; and from that on, until nature brings the temperature back to 60 again, in the middle or the latter part of October, the refrigerating plant is kept in operation, supplying water at a temperature commonly of 58 degrees The temperature is not permitted to vary more than three degrees or through a range of from 57 to 60. The Croton water as it comes into the

The Croton water as it comes into the Aquarium rises, at some time from the middle of July to the 1st of August, to a temperature of 77 degrees, in which the fishes requiring cold would soon die.

All of which goes to show that in the care

MORE AND FINER BATHROOMS.

THOUSANDS SPENT ON SOME IN FINE HOUSES.

Increase in Beauty and Luxury of Recen Years - All Bathrooms Finer Than Formerly Artistle Lighting Schemes American Bath Fixtures Best.

A fine house put up nowadays would not be likely to contain less than three bathrooms, and it might have balf a dozen. Houses with ten or a dozen bathrooms are in no wise remarkable; some houses there are fifteen or twenty bathrooms. In beauty of construction and equipment

and adornment great advances have been made in bathrooms in very recent years. People spend five times as much money a bathrooms now as they did even so re One would have to be pretty rich to pos sess some of the bathrooms built now-

adays. There is one now in course of construction in this city the tiling alone of which will cost \$20,000 or more, the work upon it ocupying two years time.

Of course not all bathrooms run up in cost like that; but there are plenty of them that run up into the thousands, and that are most juxurious and artistic and beau-

The room itself, with its artistically tiled floor and walls and decorated ceiling, is an apartment of beauty. The porcelain tub is graceful in design, and perhaps, beautifully decorated.

The band basin, handsome in state, and graceful in moulding, is supported, it may l be, on a porceigin piliar or column. The metal fillings, commonly silver-plated, are now not infrequently gold-plated, and the mirrors may be gold framed.

In the more elaborate of these bathrooms, and in fact in many of those not lead to the property of the lead of the plate of the land of the plate of the land of t ows which may be set in a solid wall, but The bathroom may have a row of lights

be in a high degree artistic and beautiful Any or all of these lights can be turned on at the will of the person using the room. It might be desired to look in one of the mirrors; a cone on the appropriate button would light the electric lamps glowing in gilded torches held on either side of the mirror. Or a touch on another button will bring into view the beauty of the il-

Another button controls the ceiling lights, or the lights in whatever their arrangement may be. So that the room may be lighted in some part only, or dimly lighted, or filled with a glow of light

In short, the room is made in every way enutiful, but costly, elaborate and beautiul as it may be, it is likely to be marked by It might seem that now, indeed, as to

beauty and utility, the limit had been reached in the development of the bathom, but a man familiar with this branch not be easy at the moment to say in just what manner further progress in this matter could be made, yet he had no doubt that we should continue to advance in the con-struction and the beautifying of our bathcoms in the future, just as we have done in !

happen and where and whether it would be a single bird or a covey or a rabbit that would precipitate it. Fach morning I rode Gibbs out into the field behind the dogs, each morning I resolved that the thing should be done and over with that day, and each evening I returned home with Gibbs mocking my cowardice.

The man paused and looked at his friends.

The man paused and looked at his friends. of the old-time copper or zinc tubs in a wood casing, such as were office thought good enough for enylocity. Such a modern tub with all the other tranquii: to me it had been full of torment and unrest. I had not slept well the night before. Gibbs had sat at my pillow making faces at me and beckening to me with grotesque bob-tailed shotguns.

Such a modern tub with an the other fittings correspondingly good and modern placed in a room whose floor at least is tilled, may now be found, Imaking a very comfortable and tasteful bathroom, in flats that would searcely be classed as In all these things the United States is far ahead of any other country; there are shapes and sizes in bathroom percelains

shapes and sizes in bathroom percelains that are not produced at all anywhere else.

At least one American manufacturer of modern bathroom equipment maintains agencies in Europe, and the beautiful and luxurious fittings for this use manufactured by him have been installed in many a fine mansion in the Old World. The bathroom fittings of the steam yacht Ophir, in which the Prince and Princess of Wales made their world tour of the British colonies. their world tour of the British colonies, were made in America.



Sleep for Skin Tortured Bables and Rest for Tired Mothers, in



And gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent Pills. This is the most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infants and children, ever compounded.

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COAL FROM NOVEL SOURCES. Profit From an Abandoned Dump and

a Canal Red in These Days. While this city has been wrestling with the soft coal question the little towns and in shape next morning to go out on the illages near the Pennsylvania coal regions have been having troubles of their own. The question with them has been how to get any old kind of coal. In many of the nanufacturing centres coal cannot be

urchased at any price in reason Honesdale, Pa., sixteen miles from the oal fields at Carbondale, was for several weeks without hard coal. A few hundred ons were smuggled into the town in freight ars, but there was hardly enough for the upply of private homes.

The place has many cut glass and shoe manufactories, which were in danger of being forced to shut down. Now relief has come in a peculiar manner.

Along in the late '40s Thomas Ham owned and operated a boat yard a mile below the own on the banks of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Two miles below was a large rectangular piece of land situated It contained several acres and Mr. Ham

saw possibilities of a rival boat yard. He bought the land.

Honesdale at that time and until five

years ago, was one of the largest coal storage places in the world. Hundreds of thousands of tons of coal was brought over the mountain from Carbondale and Scranton by rail and dumped in enormous piles to await shipment to this city by rail r canal. The coal was carefully screened and only

the larger sizes used. The screenings, pea and buckwheat size, were dumped wherever a place could be found. Railroad secured permission from Mr. Ham to use his land as a dump. For years tons and tons of the screenings

were dumped there. Then the matte A few weeks ago T. F. Ham of Hones dale, who inherited the land from his grand-father, heard about the old dumping place. e had better than a coal mine as the coal

was almost on the surface. A large force of men are daily taking out tons of small sized coal which finds a ready market. structed grates.

The Delaware and Hudson abandoned its canal from Honesdale to Rondout a few years ago. All of the small towns along its line are now reaping a benefit along its line are now reaping a benefit from its existence.

For years, as the canal boats passed

along the canal, quantities of coal slipped off the heavily loaded boats into the water It is being remined by the farmers and villagers who live near the abandoned canal bed. Good, clean coal, of various

HIS TWO DAY HUNTING TRIP. Unfortunate Experiences of Col. McCann Turned His Face Toward Home.

"I went deer hunting once," said Col. Joe McCann of the Iron Mountain route, "and that hunt had such a small lot of encouragement in it that I never risked and peeked out of the door the bear was another one. I ran out and got a

"It was in Potter county, Pennsylvania, in the days, not so long ago, when deer were thicker in the hemlock belt than sheep were. A party of four of us went in camp

along Kettle Creek. The first day out after deer I got lost and when after floundering about in the woods all day, I at last found my way back to camp, just about dark, I was so tired and stiff that I wasn't

chase that day. "The other fellows had killed a big deer, and it hung up outside our shanty. They went out to get another one and I stayed in camp to rest up. Along in the afternoon I felt better and thought I might as well pass away the time by shooting at a mark. I stuck a piece of paper on a tree quite a neet distance away in the woods came back and stood in the shanty doo and blazed away. The report was fol-lowed by what I thought were twenty different claps of thunder, and then I heard

some one shout: " 'Hi, there! What in diagnation you

"I looked in the direction of the voice and saw a big double-fisted backwoodsman rise out of the brush. He came toward me, shaking his fist and jawing away first ween the canal and the Lackawanna class. I saw that he was mad. He came up to me, and keeping his fist on the move,

> " 'Do you know what I've got a good notion to do? I've a good notion to smash the life outer you. Who you shootin' at?' "It seems that the agitated bushwhacker had been hunting pheasants. He had marked down a lot of 'enr. and was creeping along to get a shot, when my gun went off. I missed my mark, but my bullet whizzed by his ear, he said, so close that the wind of the bullet made it flop, and away went the pheasants, scared by the report. The excited citizen refused to accept my explanation and apology, and I made up my mind I was in for a light or a footrace. Just then the native saw the deer hanging

by the door.
"There!" said he. 'That venison'll jest about make up for the game you skeert away from me with your durn keerless whangin. I either take that deer, that gun o' your'n, or else you give me \$10 to make the damage good.

"Of course, it would never do for me to let the ventson go, and the gun was out of the question. So I handed over a tendollar note to appease the injured hem-lock belter, and he walked away, first telling me, with expressive expletives, to have a little gamption next time when I was bangin around where other folks

pleasure of my deer hunt. I was extremely happy. I went in the cabin and lay down. I fell asleep, and was wakened by a noise. Rising on my elbow, I looked toward the door and was just in time to see a huge brute that I knew was a hear coolly walking away with our deer. This was a desperate case, and something had to be done. I scrambled for my gun. By the time I got it and reached the door the bear had got a good way off with the deer.
"I fired, and I think I must have hit the

bear somewhere, for he stopped, laid down the deer and turned and started back toward me. I had no load in my gun and I jumped back into the shanty and slammed the door to. When I got my gun loaded and peeked out of the door the bear was glimpse of him and the deer crossing the creek. I fired again, but the bear went on into the woods with the venison and that was the last I saw of 'em.
"The boys brought in another deer that

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NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE

night, but when I told 'em that the other one was gone and the cheering incidents of the day, they said they guessed they'd quit and we would go home. Which we did next day, and I haven't had much hankering for a deer hunt since."

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